

**The Changing Economic World**

**Multiple choice knowledge checker**

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| 1. | Identify the term used to describe the progress of a country as it becomes more economically, technologically advanced and improvements in people’s quality of life. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Population |
| ⭘ | B. | Development |
| ⭘ | C. | Gross National Income |
| ⭘ | D. | Urbanisation |

Measuring Development

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| 2. | Which organisation classifies countries as HICs, LICs and NEEs? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The World Bank |
| ⭘ | B. | The United Nations |
| ⭘ | C. | The European Union |
| ⭘ | D. | UNICEF |

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| 3. | What is an LIC? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Limited income country |
| ⭘ | B. | Less industrialised country |
| ⭘ | C. | Low income country |
| ⭘ | D. | Limited income country |

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| 4. | What is an HIC? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Huge income country |
| ⭘ | B. | High income country |
| ⭘ | C. | Highly industrialised country |
| ⭘ | D. | Highly independent country |

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| 5. | What is an NEE? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Nearly economised environment |
| ⭘ | B. | No established economy |
| ⭘ | C. | New evolving economy |
| ⭘ | D. | Newly emerging economy |

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| 6. | Identify the type of country described below.  A country which is experiencing rapid economic growth and development. | |
| ⭘ | A. | HIC |
| ⭘ | B. | NEE |
| ⭘ | C. | LIC |

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| 7. | Identify the type of country described below.  A country in which the people have a poor quality of life with inadequate services and opportunities | |
| ⭘ | A. | HIC |
| ⭘ | B. | NEE |
| ⭘ | C. | LIC |

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| 8. | Identify the type of country described below.  A country where most people enjoy a good standard of living based on relatively high levels of income. | |
| ⭘ | A. | HIC |
| ⭘ | B. | NEE |
| ⭘ | C. | LIC |

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| 9. | How are countries such as France, the USA and UK classified? | |
| ⭘ | A. | HIC |
| ⭘ | B. | NEE |
| ⭘ | C. | LIC |

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| 10. | How are countries such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Ethiopia classified? | |
| ⭘ | A. | HIC |
| ⭘ | B. | NEE |
| ⭘ | C. | LIC |

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| 11. | How are countries such as Brazil, India and China classified? | |
| ⭘ | A. | HIC |
| ⭘ | B. | NEE |
| ⭘ | C. | LIC |

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| 12. | Which of the following is not an example of social or economic development? | |
| ⭘ | A. | GNI |
| ⭘ | B. | Death Rate |
| ⭘ | C. | Marriage Rate |
| ⭘ | D. | Infant Mortality |

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| 13. | What does GNI stand for? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Gross national income |
| ⭘ | B. | Grand national income |
| ⭘ | C. | Gross national investment |
| ⭘ | D. | Gross national internment |

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| 14. | How do you calculate GNI per capita? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Total income of a country including money made overseas divided by the population. |
| ⭘ | B. | Total income of a country divided by the working population. |
| ⭘ | C. | Total income of a country excluding the income earned from investments that its businesses and people have made in other countries divided by the population. |

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| 15. | Which of the following is not a limitation of using GNI as a measure of development? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Average figures can be misleading. A few wealthy individuals can distort the figures. |
| ⭘ | B. | In poorer countries many people work in farming or the informal sector and their income is not taken into account by official GNI records. |
| ⭘ | C. | Not all deaths are of children are reported in LICs. |
| ⭘ | D. | Data about income is sensitive and people may not always be honest. |

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| 16. | Which measure of development is described below?  The number of deaths of children aged less than one year of age per 1000 population. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Birth rate |
| ⭘ | B. | Death rate |
| ⭘ | C. | Infant mortality |
| ⭘ | D. | Life expectancy |

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| 17. | True or false?  Death rates are relatively low throughout much of the world due to basic improvements in health care. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 18. | What is the typical life expectancy in NEEs? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 50-60 |
| ⭘ | B. | 65-75 |
| ⭘ | C. | 80+ |

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| 19. | Identify the measure of development developed by the United Nations and is the most commonly used measure of development. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Gross Domestic Product |
| ⭘ | B. | Gross National Income |
| ⭘ | C. | Literacy Rates |
| ⭘ | D. | Human Development Index |

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| 20. | If a country has a HDI close to 1 what does this mean? | |
| ⭘ | A. | It is a low income country. |
| ⭘ | B. | It is a newly emerging economy |
| ⭘ | C. | It is a high income country. |

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| 21. | What is the demographic transition model? | |
| ⭘ | A. | A graph that plots changes in birth and death rates over time and shows how the population grows in response. |
| ⭘ | B. | A graph that plots changes in birth and death rates and migration over time and shows how the population grows in response. |
| ⭘ | C. | A graph that plots changes in child mortality and death rates over time and shows how the population grows in response. |
| ⭘ | D. | A graph that plots changes in infant mortality and people per doctor over time and shows how the population grows in response. |

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| 22. | Identify the stage on the demographic transition model when population is in decline. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Stage 1 |
| ⭘ | B. | Stage 2 |
| ⭘ | C. | Stage 3 |
| ⭘ | D. | Stage 4 |
| ⭘ | E. | Stage 5 |

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| 23. | Identify the stage on the demographic transition model where birth and death rates are high. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Stage 1 |
| ⭘ | B. | Stage 2 |
| ⭘ | C. | Stage 3 |
| ⭘ | D. | Stage 4 |
| ⭘ | E. | Stage 5 |

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| 24. | Identify the stage on the demographic transition model where natural increase in population is the highest. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Stage 1 |
| ⭘ | B. | Stage 2 |
| ⭘ | C. | Stage 3 |
| ⭘ | D. | Stage 4 |
| ⭘ | E. | Stage 5 |

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| 25. | Identify the stage on the demographic transition model where birth rates start to fall. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Stage 1 |
| ⭘ | B. | Stage 2 |
| ⭘ | C. | Stage 3 |
| ⭘ | D. | Stage 4 |
| ⭘ | E. | Stage 5 |

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| 26. | Identify the stage on the demographic transition model where most HICs can be found. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Stage 1 |
| ⭘ | B. | Stage 2 |
| ⭘ | C. | Stage 3 |
| ⭘ | D. | Stage 4 |
| ⭘ | E. | Stage 5 |

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| 27. | Identify the stage on the demographic transition model where most NEEs can be found. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Stage 1 |
| ⭘ | B. | Stage 2 |
| ⭘ | C. | Stage 3 |
| ⭘ | D. | Stage 4 |
| ⭘ | E. | Stage 5 |

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| 28. | True or false? The demographic transition model takes into account migration. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 29. | Identify the stage on the demographic transition model where most LICs can be found. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Stage 1 |
| ⭘ | B. | Stage 2 |
| ⭘ | C. | Stage 3 |
| ⭘ | D. | Stage 4 |
| ⭘ | E. | Stage 5 |

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| 30. | Identify two countries that are at stage 5 of the demographic transition model. | |
| ⭘ | A. | India and China |
| ⭘ | B. | Germany and China |
| ⭘ | C. | Germany and Japan |
| ⭘ | D. | Japan and India |

Uneven Development

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| 31. | What are variations in levels of development across the world known as? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The development bridge |
| ⭘ | B. | The economic gap |
| ⭘ | C. | The economic bridge |
| ⭘ | D. | The development gap |

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| 32. | True or false? The physical geography of a country or a region can create challenges for economic development. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 33. | Which of the following is not a physical factor that creates challenges for economic development? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Weather and climate |
| ⭘ | B. | Relief |
| ⭘ | C. | Landlocked countries |
| ⭘ | D. | Poverty |

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| 34. | Which of the following is not an economic factor that creates challenges for economic development? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Poverty |
| ⭘ | B. | Trade |
| ⭘ | C. | Water shortages |

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| 35. | True or false? Countries with a coastline are more likely to experience economic growth than those that are land-locked. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 36. | True or false?  Countries in tropical environments are more likely to be developed. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 37. | True or false?  The lack of money in a household, community or country slows development. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 38. | Which of the following statements is true? | |
| ⭘ | A. | HICs are more likely to sell high value goods and buy raw materials, which increases the trade imbalance between countries. |
| ⭘ | B. | HICs are more likely to sell low value raw materials and buy higher-value processed goods, which decreases the trade imbalance between countries. |

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| 39. | Most colonial countries became independent in the mid-twentieth century. Which of the following statements is true? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Since independence many countries have been affected by power struggles, civil wars but are now mostly HICs. |
| ⭘ | B. | Since independence many countries have flourished. |
| ⭘ | C. | Since independence many countries have been affected by power struggles, civil wars and face challenges from the legacy of hundreds of years of exploitation. |

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| 40. | True or false?  Colonialism has hindered economic development in many LICs. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 41. | Which of the following is not a consequence of uneven development? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Disparities in wealth |
| ⭘ | B. | Disparities in health |
| ⭘ | C. | International migration |
| ⭘ | D. | High levels of migration from HICs to LICs. |

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| 42. | True or false?  About 35% of total wealth is held in North America by just 5% of the world’s population. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 43. | What is Africa’s share of global wealth? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 1% |
| ⭘ | B. | 3% |
| ⭘ | C. | 5% |
| ⭘ | D. | 7% |

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| 44. | True or false?  In LICs 40 per cent of deaths are children under 15, compared to 1 per cent in HICs. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 45. | True or false?  Malaria and tuberculosis account for one-third of deaths in LICs. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

Reducing the development gap

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| 46. | Which of the following is not an example of a strategy that can reduce the development gap? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Intermediate technology |
| ⭘ | B. | Fair trade |
| ⭘ | C. | Debt relief |
| ⭘ | D. | High interest loans |

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| 47. | Identify the strategy for reducing the development gap below.  Small-scale financial support to help individuals or community groups to start small businesses. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Debt-relief |
| ⭘ | B. | Fair trade |
| ⭘ | C. | Microfinance loans |
| ⭘ | D. | Aid |

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| 48. | Identify the strategy for reducing the development gap below.  Financial support offered by countries, international organisations and charities. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Debt-relief |
| ⭘ | B. | Fair trade |
| ⭘ | C. | Microfinance loans |
| ⭘ | D. | Aid |

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| 49. | In 2006 the International Monetary Fund agreed to cancel the debts of nineteen of the world’s poorest countries. What is this an example of? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Aid |
| ⭘ | B. | Debt relief |
| ⭘ | C. | Microfinance loans |
| ⭘ | D. | Investment |

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| 50. | True or false?  Aid can be short-term and long term. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 51. | True or false?  Tourism can help reduce the development gap. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

Economic development in the world – A case study of economic development in Nigeria

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| 52. | Which of the following statements about Nigeria’s location is not true? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Nigeria is located in West Africa. |
| ⭘ | B. | Nigeria borders the Gulf of Guinea. |
| ⭘ | C. | Nigeria is bordered by Niger. |
| ⭘ | D. | Nigeria is bordered by Kenya. |

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| 53. | True or false?  Nigeria experiences a range of climates and natural environments including tropical rainforest and semi-desert. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 54. | How many time bigger than the UK is Nigeria? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 1 |
| ⭘ | B. | 2 |
| ⭘ | C. | 3 |
| ⭘ | D. | 4 |

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| 55. | What is the population of Nigeria? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 80 million |
| ⭘ | B. | 110 million |
| ⭘ | C. | 150 million |
| ⭘ | D. | 180 million |

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| 56. | True or false?  Nigeria is the most populous and economically powerful country in Africa. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 57. | What type of country is Nigeria? | |
| ⭘ | A. | LIC |
| ⭘ | B. | NEE |
| ⭘ | C. | HIC |

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| 58. | What commodity has made a significant contribution to economic development in Nigeria in recent decades? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Coal |
| ⭘ | B. | Gas |
| ⭘ | C. | Oil |
| ⭘ | D. | Gold |

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| 59. | Which of the following is not an example of Nigeria’s global importance? | |
| ⭘ | A. | It has the world’s 21st largest economy. |
| ⭘ | B. | Nigeria is one of Africa’s fastest growing economies. |
| ⭘ | C. | Nigeria is ranked seventh in the world in terms of population. |
| ⭘ | D. | Lagos is a thriving world city with a strong economic and financial base. |

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| 60. | True or false?  Nigeria is generally seen as an indicator for the entire continent of Africa, if Nigeria thrives, Africa will thrive. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 61. | In 1960 Nigeria achieved independence from which country? | |
| ⭘ | A. | France |
| ⭘ | B. | Germany |
| ⭘ | C. | Spain |
| ⭘ | D. | UK |

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| 62. | Which city became Nigeria’s capital in 1991? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Lagos |
| ⭘ | B. | Benin City |
| ⭘ | C. | Abuja |
| ⭘ | D. | Kano |

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| 63. | What encouraged international investment in Nigeria, particularly from China, South Africa and the USA? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Political stability since 1999. |
| ⭘ | B. | Civil unrest. |
| ⭘ | C. | A large informal sector. |
| ⭘ | D. | Large, skilled workforce. |

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| 64. | True or false?  Nigeria is a multi-cultural, multi-faith society. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 65. | What is the name of the fundamentalist group that has caused conflict and hindered economic development in Nigeria? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Backo Maram |
| ⭘ | B. | Boko Haram |
| ⭘ | C. | ISIS |

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| 66. | What is the name of Nigeria’s film industry? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Bollywood |
| ⭘ | B. | Lagoswood |
| ⭘ | C. | Nollywood |
| ⭘ | D. | Hollywood |

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| 67. | Which of the following is not an environmental characteristic of Nigeria? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Tropical rainforest in the south. |
| ⭘ | B. | Grassland towards the north. |
| ⭘ | C. | Semi-desert in the far north |
| ⭘ | D. | Hot desert in the far north. |

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| 68. | What impact has rapid industrialisation had on Nigeria’s industrial structure? | |
| ⭘ | A. | There has been a significant increase in the proportion of people working in agriculture. |
| ⭘ | B. | There has been a significant increase in the proportion of people working in the oil and gas industries. |
| ⭘ | C. | There has been a significant increase in the proportion of people working in the service sector. |

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| 69. | What proportion of Nigeria’s GDP comes from manufacturing and services? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Less than 20% |
| ⭘ | B. | 40% |
| ⭘ | C. | More than 50% |

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| 70. | Why has the proportion of people working in agriculture in Nigeria decreased? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Mechanisation |
| ⭘ | B. | Drought |
| ⭘ | C. | Urban to rural migration |

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| 71. | True or false?  The oil industry is experiencing economic turbulence because of fluctuating prices and social and environmental issues in the delta. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 72. | Why is manufacturing Nigeria’s fastest-growing sector? | |
| ⭘ | A. | It has a large, cheap labour force and a huge market. |
| ⭘ | B. | There is an increased demand for agricultural produce. |
| ⭘ | C. | The increasing demand for services. |

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| 73. | Which of the following is not a way manufacturing can stimulate economic growth? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Manufacturing industries encourage the establishment and growth of linked industries e.g. supplying raw materials and components to each other. |
| ⭘ | B. | Manufacturing stimulates the growth of the service sector e.g. finance, retail and communications. |
| ⭘ | C. | Increased employment opportunities and high wages increase consumer demand, which increases the market. |
| ⭘ | D. | Manufacturing industries locate close to each other to encourage competition. |

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| 74. | Which of the following has played an important role in Nigeria’s economic growth? | |
| ⭘ | A. | ABCs |
| ⭘ | B. | NEEs |
| ⭘ | C. | TNCs |
| ⭘ | D. | RPGs |

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| 75. | Why are TNCs attracted to Nigeria? (you can select more than one answer) | |
| ⭘ | A. | Cheap labour |
| ⭘ | B. | Large internal markets |
| ⭘ | C. | Large external markets |
| ⭘ | D. | Tax incentives |

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| 76. | Identify the advantages of TNCs. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Large companies provide employment and training of skills. |
| ⭘ | B. | Modern technology is introduced. |
| ⭘ | C. | The government receives export taxes. |
| ⭘ | D. | Higher-paid management jobs are often held by foreign nationals. |

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| 77. | Identify the disadvantages of TNCs. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Local companies supply TNCs |
| ⭘ | B. | Working conditions may be poor, with fewer rules and regulations than in wealthier countries. |
| ⭘ | C. | Most profit goes abroad. |
| ⭘ | D. | Incentives used to attract TNCs could have been spent on local companies. |

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| 78. | Why have TNCs been controversial in Nigeria? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Raw materials, such as oil, is exported to wealthier countries where it is refined then sold for greater profits. |
| ⭘ | B. | Many oil spills have occurred in the Niger Delta. |
| ⭘ | C. | Oil flares and toxic fumes have increased air pollution. |
| ⭘ | D. | TNC investment has led to over 65,000 local people being employed. |

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| 79. | Which of the following statements are true about Nigeria’s changing political relationships? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Most political links were once with the UK and other Commonwealth countries. |
| ⭘ | B. | Nigeria plays a leading political role in Africa, through economic planning and peacekeeping. |
| ⭘ | C. | Nigeria is developing close links with China, including the development of a 1,400km railway. |
| ⭘ | D. | Nigeria has developed close links with the EU and provides support in resource exploitation. |

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| 80. | Which of the following trading groups does Nigeria belong to? | |
| ⭘ | A. | OPEC |
| ⭘ | B. | ECOWAS |
| ⭘ | C. | EU |
| ⭘ | D. | ASEAN |

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| 81. | True or false?  Despite Nigeria’s significant economic growth, poverty remains common in Nigeria. Infant mortality rates are high and life expectancy is low. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 82. | What proportion of aid, given to Africa, goes to Nigeria? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 2% |
| ⭘ | B. | 4% |
| ⭘ | C. | 6% |
| ⭘ | D. | 8% |

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| 83. | What is the total amount of aid given to Nigeria by organisation such as the International Development Agency, EU, UNICEF and countries including the USA, UK and Germany? | |
| ⭘ | A. | US$3000 million per year |
| ⭘ | B. | US$5000 million per year |
| ⭘ | C. | US$7000 million per year |
| ⭘ | D. | US$9000 million per year |

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| 84. | True or false?  Despite good intentions, some aid money fails to get to people who need it due to corruption. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 85. | Which type of aid has had the biggest impact in Nigeria? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Large-scale aid project |
| ⭘ | B. | Small-scale, community-based projects supported by small charities and NGOs. |
| ⭘ | C. | Small-scale, community-based projects supported by the government. |

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| 86. | Which of the following are impacts of mining and oil extraction in Nigeria? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Oil spills have damaged aquatic ecosystems. |
| ⭘ | B. | Fires release toxic fumes into the atmosphere. |
| ⭘ | C. | Local water supplies have been polluted and soil erosion has occurred. |
| ⭘ | D. | Compensation has been paid to local communities for environmental damage. |

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| 87. | Which of the following is not an impact of industrial development in Nigeria? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Toxic chemicals have been released into drains and open sewers in major cities such as Lagos and Kano. |
| ⭘ | B. | Large areas of countryside have been lost to squatter settlements. |
| ⭘ | C. | Deforestation is a significant problem, with 80% of Nigeria’s forest lost. |
| ⭘ | D. | Chimneys emit toxic gases that can cause breathing conditions for local people. |

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| 88. | Which of the following is not an impact of industrial development in Nigeria? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Toxic chemicals have been released into drains and open sewers in major cities such as Lagos and Kano. |
| ⭘ | B. | Large areas of countryside have been lost to squatter settlements. |
| ⭘ | C. | Deforestation is a significant problem, with 80% of Nigeria’s forest lost. |
| ⭘ | D. | Chimneys emit toxic gases that can cause breathing conditions for local people. |

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| 89. | Where are the majority of Nigeria’s poor people located? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The north of the country. |
| ⭘ | B. | The east of the country. |
| ⭘ | C. | The south of the country. |
| ⭘ | D. | The west of the country. |

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| 90. | Since 1980 how has economic development had an impact on quality of life in Nigeria? (you can select more than one answer). | |
| ⭘ | A. | Life expectancy has increased from 45.6 to 52.5. |
| ⭘ | B. | Access to safe water has increased from 46 per cent to 64 per cent. |
| ⭘ | C. | Infant mortality has reduced to 2 per 1000 live births. |
| ⭘ | D. | Expected years of schooling has increased from 6.0 to 9.0. |

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| 91. | What proportion of people in Nigeria live in poverty? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 30 per cent |
| ⭘ | B. | 40 per cent |
| ⭘ | C. | 50 per cent |
| ⭘ | D. | 60 per cent |

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| 92. | Which of the following is not a challenge that Nigeria needs to address in order to support those who currently live in poverty? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Individual and government corruption needs to be tackled. |
| ⭘ | B. | Oil revenues need to used to diversity Nigeria’s economy. |
| ⭘ | C. | Environmental issues such as oil spills and soil erosion need to be addressed. |
| ⭘ | D. | Oil exploitation must completely stop. |

**Changing UK Economy**

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| 93. | Which industry dominated the UKs economy during the mid-nineteenth century? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Agriculture (primary) |
| ⭘ | B. | Manufacturing (secondary) |
| ⭘ | C. | Services (tertiary) |
| ⭘ | D. | Knowledge (quaternary) |

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| 94. | How did the UK’s industrial structure change during the twentieth century? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Primary and secondary declined, tertiary and quaternary grew. |
| ⭘ | B. | Primary declined, secondary increases, tertiary increased and quaternary declined. |
| ⭘ | C. | Primary and secondary and tertiary declined and quaternary grew. |
| ⭘ | D. | Primary and tertiary declined, secondary and quaternary grew. |

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| 95. | What proportion of the UK’s workforce was employed in the service sector in 2015? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 58 per cent |
| ⭘ | B. | 68 per cent |
| ⭘ | C. | 78 per cent |
| ⭘ | D. | 88 per cent |

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| 96. | Which of the following is not one of the three main causes of economic change in the UK? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Deindustrialisation |
| ⭘ | B. | Globalisation |
| ⭘ | C. | Government policies |
| ⭘ | D. | International aid |

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| 97. | What is deindustrialisation? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Deindustrialisation is the decline of a country's traditional manufacturing industry due to exhaustion of raw materials, loss of markets and competition from NEEs. |
| ⭘ | B. | Deindustrialisation is the growth of a country's traditional manufacturing industry due to an increase in availability of raw materials, growth of markets and reduced competition from other countries. |

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| 98. | True or false?  Deindustrialisation is one of the most significant economic processes to have taken place in the UK. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 99. | Which of the following regions has been least affected by deindustrialisation? | |
| ⭘ | A. | South Wales |
| ⭘ | B. | Yorkshire |
| ⭘ | C. | Clydeside |
| ⭘ | D. | North East England |
| ⭘ | E. | London |

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| 100. | Which of the following is not a legacy of the decline in heavy industry and closure of coal mines in the 1970s and 1980s? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Unemployment |
| ⭘ | B. | Low-incomes |
| ⭘ | C. | Low social deprivation |
| ⭘ | D. | Environmental dereliction |

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| 101. | Which of the following best described globalisation? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Globalisation means it is easier to travel around the world. |
| ⭘ | B. | Globalisation means free trade can occur between every country in the world. |
| ⭘ | C. | Globalisation means that the world is becoming interconnected by trade and culture exchange. |

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| 102. | Which of the following has transformed the global economic landscape? (select 2 answers). | |
| ⭘ | A. | The growth of TNCs. |
| ⭘ | B. | The increase in the number of LICs. |
| ⭘ | C. | Rapid economic growth in Asia. |
| ⭘ | D. | Rapid economic growth in Africa. |

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| 103. | Which of the following is not a government policy that has sought to address economic change in the UK? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The establishment of state-run industries e.g. British Steel Corporation. |
| ⭘ | B. | The transformation of many former industrial areas such as London’s Docklands. |
| ⭘ | C. | The encouragement of investment in the high-tech manufacturing sector. |
| ⭘ | D. | Financial incentives to invest in agriculture. |

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| 104. | True or false?  Since 2010 the UK government has sought to rebalance the economy by investing in high-speed rail connections with the Northern Powerhouse. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

**The UK’s post-industrial economy**

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| 105. | True or false?  Since the decline of the traditional heavy industry structure in 1970s, the UK has moved towards a post-industrial economy. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 106. | Which of the following is not an example of the impact of information technology on the economy? | |
| ⭘ | A. | In the UK over 1.3 million people work in the IT sector. |
| ⭘ | B. | Mobile devices allow information to be accessed almost anywhere. |
| ⭘ | C. | The financial sector employs over 2 million people and contributes around 10 per cent of the UK’s GDP. |
| ⭘ | D. | The UK attracts business investments from overseas companies as one of the top IT companies in the world. |

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| 107. | Which of the following is not an example of an industry in the UK’s largest sector? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Finance |
| ⭘ | B. | IT |
| ⭘ | C. | Manufacturing |
| ⭘ | D. | Education |

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| 108. | Which of the following is not an example of an effect developments in research (quaternary industry) has had on the UK economy? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The employment of 60,000 highly educated people. |
| ⭘ | B. | It is the largest employment sector in the UK. |
| ⭘ | C. | It contributes £3 billion to the UK economy. |
| ⭘ | D. | It is likely to be the UK’s fastest-growing industrial sectors in the future. |

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| 109. | True or false?  The growth of science and business parks has been an important recent trend in the UK’s post-industrial economy? | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 110. | Which of the following is not a characteristic of a science park? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Often located on the edge of university cities. |
| ⭘ | B. | Good transport links. |
| ⭘ | C. | Often employ graduates. |
| ⭘ | D. | Properties typically have low or free rent for the first year. |

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| 111. | True or false?  Business parks usually involve a group of small businesses on a single plot of land. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 112. | Which economic activity is unlikely to be found in a business park? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Heavy industry |
| ⭘ | B. | Retail |
| ⭘ | C. | Small-scale manufacturing |
| ⭘ | D. | Research and development |

**What are the impacts of industry on the physical environment?**

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| 113. | True or false?  Industrial growth today has a greater impact on the environment than in the past. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 114. | True or false?  Nowadays, industry often builds on sustainable principles. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 115. | Which of the following are examples of the environmental impacts of past industrial growth in the UK? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Waste materials were often toxic, polluting the land and water supplies. |
| ⭘ | B. | Gas and soot emissions from burning coal caused significant air pollution. |
| ⭘ | C. | Nuclear waste has caused significant pollution in many areas of the UK. |
| ⭘ | D. | Landscapes in coal mining areas became transformed by ugly spoil heaps. |

**Changes in the rural landscape**

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| 116. | True or false?  All rural landscapes are experiencing population decline as younger people move away to get jobs. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 117. | Which of the following is not an example of a social change as the result of population growth in a rural area? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Houses prices can rise causing tensions between local people and those moving to rural areas. |
| ⭘ | B. | A lack of affordable housing for local people. |
| ⭘ | C. | If a village has a high proportion of commuters it can become quite during the day, losing its identity. |
| ⭘ | D. | Services such as public transport may be reduced as more car-owning people move into the area. |

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| 118. | Which of the following is not an example of an economic change as the result of population growth in a rural area? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Some shops will be forced to close if commuters do not use the local shops. |
| ⭘ | B. | Fuel and shop prices may be higher due to high demand. |
| ⭘ | C. | The sale of agricultural land can reduce farm employment and increase local unemployment. |
| ⭘ | D. | The village could lose its sense of identity as fewer people are around during the day. |

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| 119. | Which of the following is not an example of a social change as the result of rural depopulation? | |
| ⭘ | A. | An ageing population. |
| ⭘ | B. | Increased demand for social care. |
| ⭘ | C. | Schools could close due to fewer children. |
| ⭘ | D. | Fewer people available to work so businesses close. |

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| 120. | Which of the following is not an example of an economic change as the result of rural depopulation? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Fewer people of working age which could lead to a decline in agriculture. |
| ⭘ | B. | Children may have to travel further to school as smaller schools close due to a lack of places being filled. |
| ⭘ | C. | House prices decline due to a lack of competition for properties. |
| ⭘ | D. | Prices for goods in shops might increase as fewer items will be sold. |

**Developments in infrastructure**

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| 121. | Which of the following are being developed as part of the UK’s transport infrastructure? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Road network |
| ⭘ | B. | Rail network |
| ⭘ | C. | Ports |
| ⭘ | D. | Airports |
| ⭘ | E. | All of the above |

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| 122. | True or false?  In 2014 the government launched a £15 billion road improvement programme. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 123. | High Speed 3 is an example of a rail network being developed in the UK. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 124. | HS2 will link which parts of the UK? | |
| ⭘ | A. | London to Birmingham then Manchester, Leeds and Sheffield. |
| ⭘ | B. | London to Birmingham then Cardiff. |
| ⭘ | C. | London to Manchester, Leeds and Sheffield then Glasgow. |
| ⭘ | D. | London to Leeds then Edinburgh. |

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| 125. | What proportion of the UK’s GDP is accounted to airports? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 1.6 per cent |
| ⭘ | B. | 3.6 per cent |
| ⭘ | C. | 6.6 per cent |
| ⭘ | D. | 9.6 per cent |

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| 126. | Which UK airport is undergoing an £18.6 billion upgrade through the construction of an additional runway? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Gatwick |
| ⭘ | B. | City of London |
| ⭘ | C. | Luton |
| ⭘ | D. | Heathrow |

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| 127. | How many people are employed in the UK’s port industry? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 80,000 |
| ⭘ | B. | 120,000 |
| ⭘ | C. | 160,000 |
| ⭘ | D. | 200,000 |

**The north-south divide**

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| 128. | What is the term north-south divide used to described? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The difference in relief between the north and south of the UK. |
| ⭘ | B. | The difference in climate between the north and south of the UK. |
| ⭘ | C. | The cultural and economic disparities between the south of England and the rest of the UK. |
| ⭘ | D. | The cultural and economic similarities between the south of the England and the rest of the UK. |

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| 129. | Which of the following statements are true about the north-south divide? | |
| ⭘ | A. | People in the south are likely to have higher incomes and a longer life expectancy. |
| ⭘ | B. | House prices are higher in the south than the north due to increased demand. |
| ⭘ | C. | People in the north are likely to have a higher standard of living than those in the south. |
| ⭘ | D. | Unemployment rates are higher in the south than the north due to deindustrialisation. |

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| 130. | True or false?  Despite the north-south divide there are many pockets of poverty in the south. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 131. | What is the main cause of the north-south divide? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Industrialisation |
| ⭘ | B. | Deindustrialisation |
| ⭘ | C. | Urbanisation |
| ⭘ | D. | Counter urbanisation |

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| 132. | True or false?  The economy of the south grew rapidly in response to the growth of the service sector and the dominance of London in financial services. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 133. | Which of the following is not an example of a strategy used to address the north-south divide? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The Regional Growth Fund |
| ⭘ | B. | The Regional Selective Assistance |
| ⭘ | C. | The Welsh Government Business Finance |
| ⭘ | D. | Selective Financial Assistance |
| ⭘ | E. | Regional Selective Growth Assistance |

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| 134. | What is the Northern Powerhouse? | |
| ⭘ | A. | A strategy to build new railway lines across the north of England. |
| ⭘ | B. | A strategy to encourage industrial and infrastructural developments in northern England. |
| ⭘ | C. | A new, sustainable approach to generating energy in the north of the UK. |
| ⭘ | D. | A new approach to house building in the north of England. |

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| 135. | What does LEP stand for? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Local Enterprise Plan |
| ⭘ | B. | Local Enterprise Partnership |
| ⭘ | C. | Local Economic Partnership |
| ⭘ | D. | Local Economic Plan |

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| 136. | What is the name given to government incentives to encourage new businesses to set up in deprived areas? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Northern Powerhouse |
| ⭘ | B. | Government Intervention Zones |
| ⭘ | C. | LEPs |
| ⭘ | D. | Enterprise Zones |

**The UK in the wider world**

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| 137. | At its peak, how much of the Earth’s land area was colonised by the British Empire? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 1/4 |
| ⭘ | B. | 1/2 |
| ⭘ | C. | 3/4 |
| ⭘ | D. | 1/3 |

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| 138. | What happened to many former colonial countries in the twentieth century? | |
| ⭘ | A. | They became colonised by other European countries. |
| ⭘ | B. | Gained financial compensation |
| ⭘ | C. | Gained independence |

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| 139. | Today, the UK continues to have political, economic and cultural influences within which organisations? (you may select more than one) | |
| ⭘ | A. | G8 |
| ⭘ | B. | NATO |
| ⭘ | C. | UN Security Council |
| ⭘ | D. | EAEG |

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| 140. | True or false?  The UK is highly regarded for its fairness and tolerance, its highly developed legal system, its strong democratic principles and its rich cultural heritage. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 141. | Which of the following is not an example of the UK’s trade links with the wider world? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The UK trades with many countries by sea, air and rail. |
| ⭘ | B. | The internet is increasingly important in the financial and creative sectors. |
| ⭘ | C. | Submarine cables are responsible for transferring 99% of all internet traffic. |
| ⭘ | D. | The EU is the UK’s main trading partner. |

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| 142. | Which of the following is not an example of the UK’s cultural links with the wider world? | |
| ⭘ | A. | TV is one of the UK’s major creative industries. |
| ⭘ | B. | Fashion, music and films are important exports. |
| ⭘ | C. | Migrants to the UK have introduced their own cultural characteristics. |
| ⭘ | D. | The Channel Tunnel provides a link to mainland Europe. |

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| 143. | Which of the following is not an example of the UK’s transport links with the wider world? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Major ports and airports such as Heathrow and Gatwick resulted from the UK’s long trading heritage. |
| ⭘ | B. | The Channel Tunnel provides links with Europe. |
| ⭘ | C. | Ferries and cruise ships transport people and goods around the world. |
| ⭘ | D. | Migrants to the UK have introduced their own culture. |

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| 144. | Which of the following is not an example of the UK’s electronic communication links with the wider world? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The internet is an increasingly important aspect of global communications. |
| ⭘ | B. | The UK is an important hub for the global network of cables linking Europe with the USA. |
| ⭘ | C. | The UK trades with many countries by sea, air and road. |
| ⭘ | D. | The Arctic Fibre project, involves 15,000 kilometres of cables linking London and Tokyo. |

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| 145. | When did the UK join the EU? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 1970 |
| ⭘ | B. | 1973 |
| ⭘ | C. | 1976 |
| ⭘ | D. | 1979 |

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| 146. | Which of the following is not an effect membership of the EU has had on the UK? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Goods, services, capital and labour can move freely between countries. |
| ⭘ | B. | European funds such as the European Structural Fund support regional development in the UK. |
| ⭘ | C. | Cultural links with the Commonwealth have encouraged trade and business links. |
| ⭘ | D. | Hundreds of thousands of people from poorer European countries have migrated to the UK in search of higher wages. |

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| 147. | What is the Commonwealth? | |
| ⭘ | A. | A voluntary organisation comprising the UK and over 50 countries that were colonies of the UK. |
| ⭘ | B. | A sporting competition between countries around the world. |
| ⭘ | C. | A group of countries opposed to the UK. |
| ⭘ | D. | A trading group in south-east Asia. |

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| 148. | True or false?  Many people have migrated to the UK from Commonwealth countries. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 149. | Which country is not a member of the Commonwealth? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Australia |
| ⭘ | B. | Canada |
| ⭘ | C. | USA |
| ⭘ | D. | India |

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| 150. | True or false?  Strong cultural links between Commonwealth countries has led to strong trade and business links. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

**Answers**

1 – B

2 – A

3 – C

4 – B

5 – D

6 – B

7 – C

8 – A

9 – A

10 – C

11 – B

12 – C

13 – B

14 – A

15 – C

16 – C

17 – A

18 – B

19 – D

20 – C

21 – A

22 – E

23 – A

24 – B

25 – C

26 – D

27 – C

28 – A

29 – B

30 – C

31 – D

32 – A

33 – D

34 – C

35 – A

36 – A

37 – A

38 – A

39 – C

40 – A

41 – D

42 – A

43 – A

44 – A

45 – A

46 – D

47 – C

48 – D

49 – B

50 – A

51 – A

52 – D

53 – A

54 – C

55 – D

56 – A

57 – B

58 – C

59 – B

60 – A

61 – D

62 – C

63 – A

64 – A

65 – B

66 – C

67 – D

68 – C

69 – C

70 – A

71 – A

72 – A

73 – D

74 – C

75 – C

76 – A, B and C

77 – B, C and D

78 – A, B and C

79 – A, B and C

80 – A and B

81 – A

82 – B

83 – B

84 – A

85 – B

86 – A, B and C

87 – A, C and D

88 – A

89 – A

90 – A, B and D

91 – D

92 – D

93 – B

94 – A

95 – C

96 – D

97 – A

98 – A

99 – E

100 – C

101 – C

102 – A and C

103 – D

104 – A

105 – A

106 – C

107 – C

108 – B

109 – A

110 – D

111 – A

112 – A

113 – B

114 – A

115 – A, B and D

116 – B

117 – B

118 – D

119 – D

120 – B

121 – E

122 – A

123 – B

124 – A

125 – B

126 – D

127 – B

128 – C

129 – A and B

130 – A

131 – B

132 – A

133 – E

134 – B

135 – B

136 – C

137 – D

138 – C

139 – A, B and C

140 – A

141 – C

142 – D

143 – D

144 – C

145 – B

146 – C

147 – A

148 – A

149 – C

150 – A